

# **Geophysics and QA/QC for UXO Detection**

Munitions Response Workgroup  
NSWC Indian Head, MD  
June 26, 2003

Geosoft Inc.



# Overview

- Introduction to Geosoft Inc.
- The UXO Problem
- How Geophysics Helps
- QA/QC Software Tools
- Training Sessions
- Questions

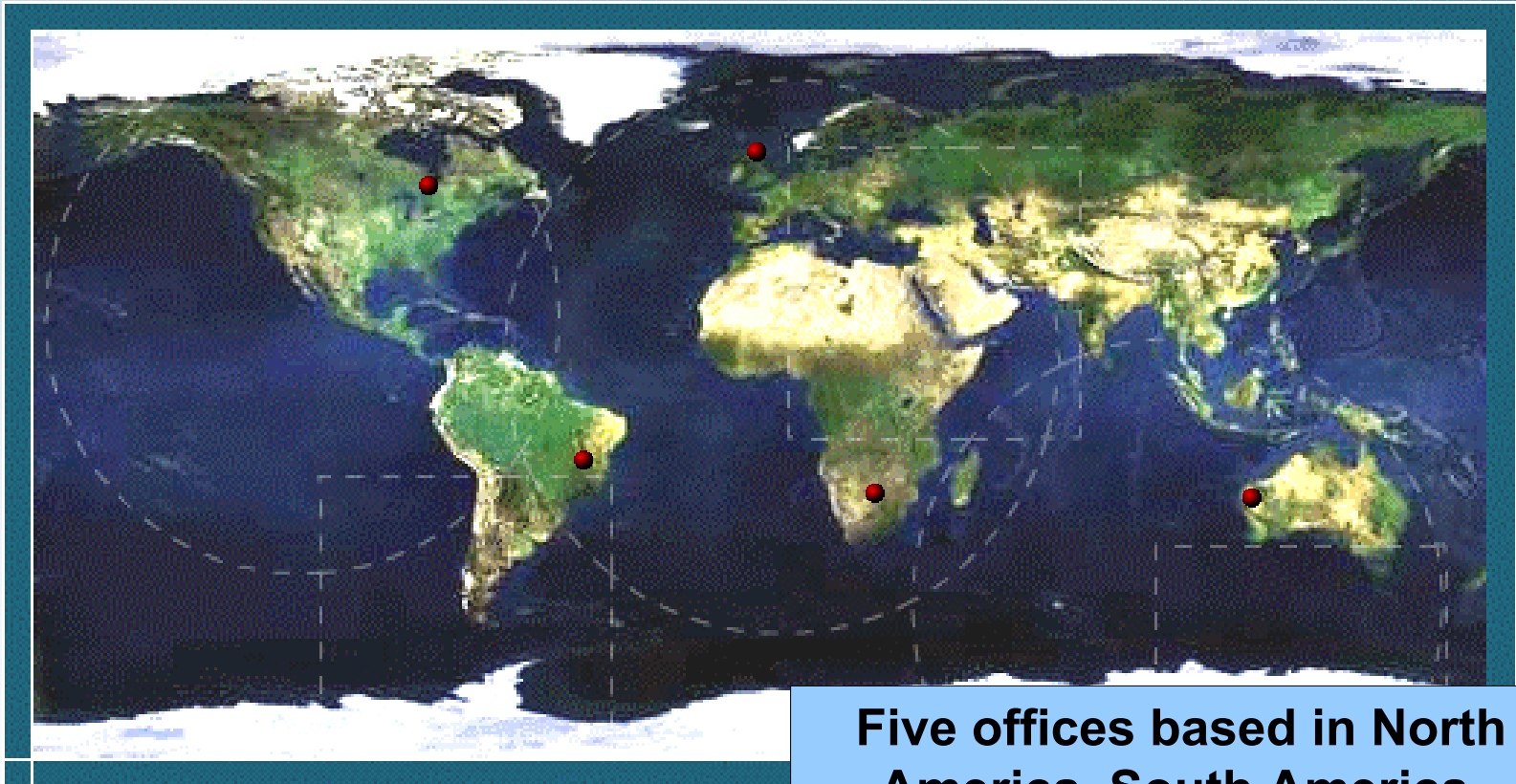


# What is Geosoft?

- Team of 60+ professionals in 5 countries
- Established in 1982
- Software and services company
- Began with geophysical data processing, interpretation and presentation
- Now: mining, petroleum, marine, environmental, government and UXO
- Offer Oasis montaj and partner software, customized services, and business solutions



# Geosoft Offices



**Five offices based in North America, South America, Europe, Africa and Australia**

# The UXO Problem





# Detecting UXO

Many sources of UXO uncertainty:

- Huge areas of land to be covered
- Complex processing and interpretation
- Geology (clays, massive volcanics, etc.)
- Instrument noise
- Targets – need to know location, type & depth



# The Solution: Geophysics



# Welcome to Geophysics 101

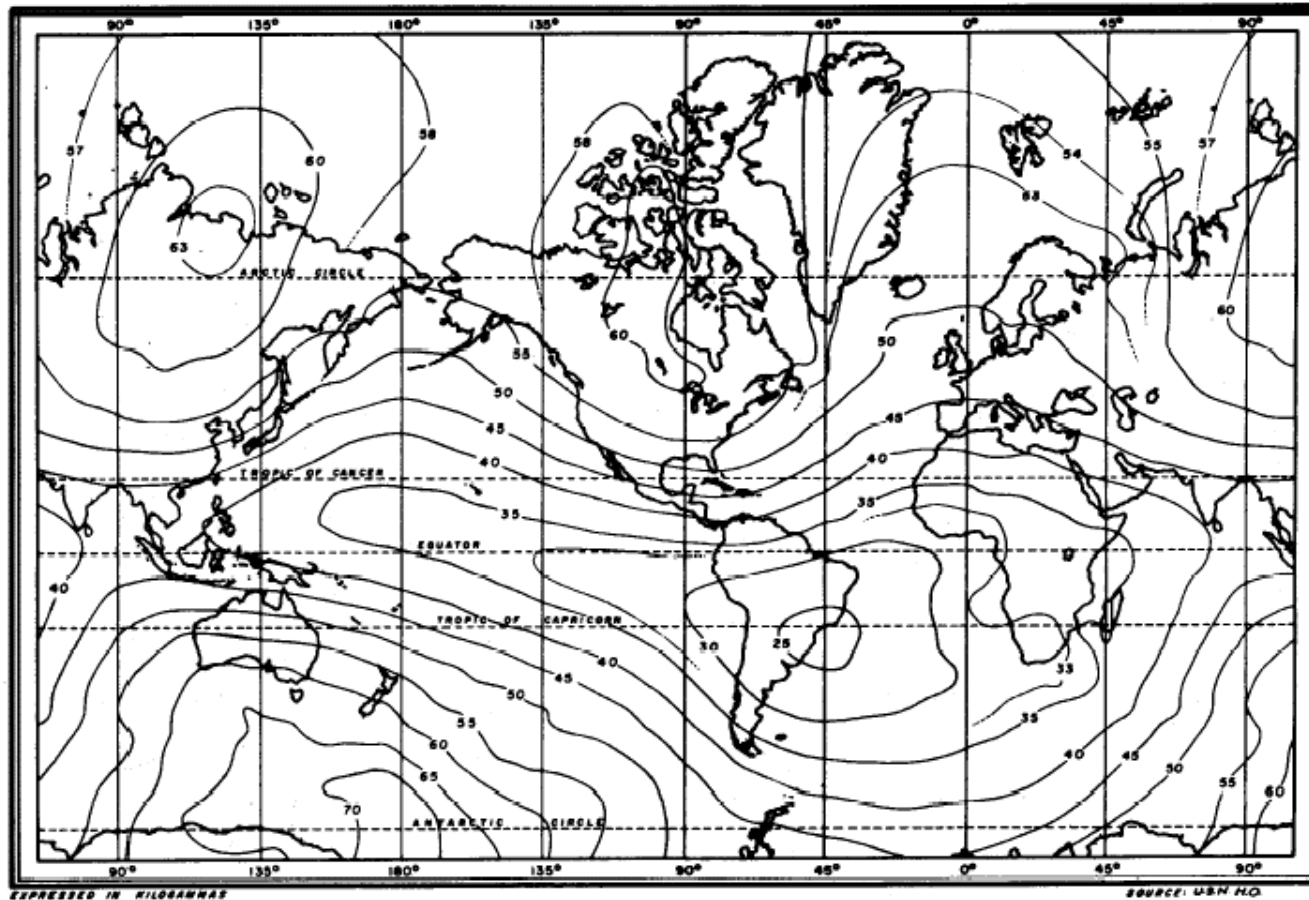


Figure 4. The Total Intensity of the Earth's Magnetic Field



# Initial Method: “Mag & Flag”

- Hand-held metal detector (magnetometer)
- Instrument detects an anomaly (beeps)
- Small flag is placed in ground
- Benefits: covers areas which are difficult to traverse; good for small areas
- Disadvantages: all shallow targets are marked; misses deeper targets



# Disadvantages of Mag & Flag



Photo courtesy of Bob Selfridge, US Army Corps of Engineers – Huntsville Center

# Traditional Method: Geophysical Surveys

- Use of geophysics for UXO detection has evolved over past 5-10 years
- Surveys are typically: mag, EM-61 and GPR
- Coupled to a navigation system such as Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Detects the ferrous content or electrical conductivity properties of buried materials

# Benefits of Geophysical Mapping

- Studies show: more effective than “mag & flag”
- Improved detection and reduction of false positives
- Provides archival records
- Builds a digital map of the anomalies in the area being surveyed
- Significant advantages when surveying large areas, searching for pits and trenches, and areas where items may be buried deeper than a hand-held instrument can detect



# Designing Geophysical Surveys

- Understand what you are trying to find (2000 lb bombs vs. 20 mm shells)
- High sampling density needed to improve understanding of source:
  - typical sampling interval = 5 - 25 cm
  - typical line spacing = 0.5 - 1.0 m
- Choose instruments: mag vs. EM vs. GPR or combinations
- Configuration - sensor height, coil separation and size, etc.



# Magnetometers

## Land:

- Scintrex ENVI Mag and SMARTMAG
- Geometrics G-858 Cesium, G-856 Proton
- GEM GSM-19, GSM-19T, GSM-8, GSM-9

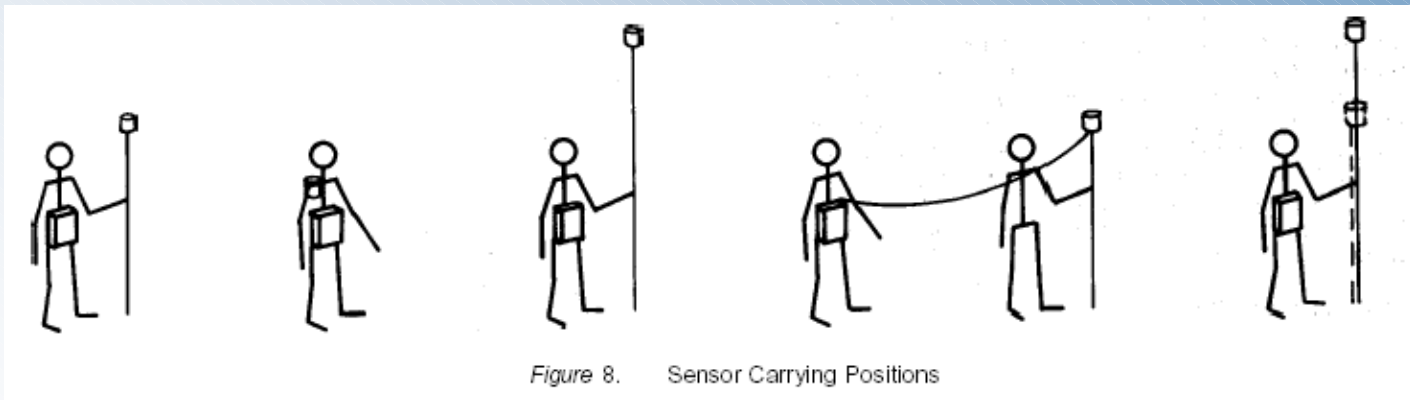
## Marine:

- Geometrics G-880, G-881 and G-877
- GEM GSM-19M



# Magnetics at Work

- Object with ferrous content acts as a magnet
- Magnetometer induces a current in the buried item which in turn produces it's own magnetic field which is detected by the instrument



# Benefits of Magnetometers



- sensitivities of  $<1$  nT
- many UXO contain a considerable amount of ferrous material
- can be used to determine the approximate location of a ferrous anomaly by the field of its dipole moment
- size of an object can also be determined from the size and orientation of the induced moment

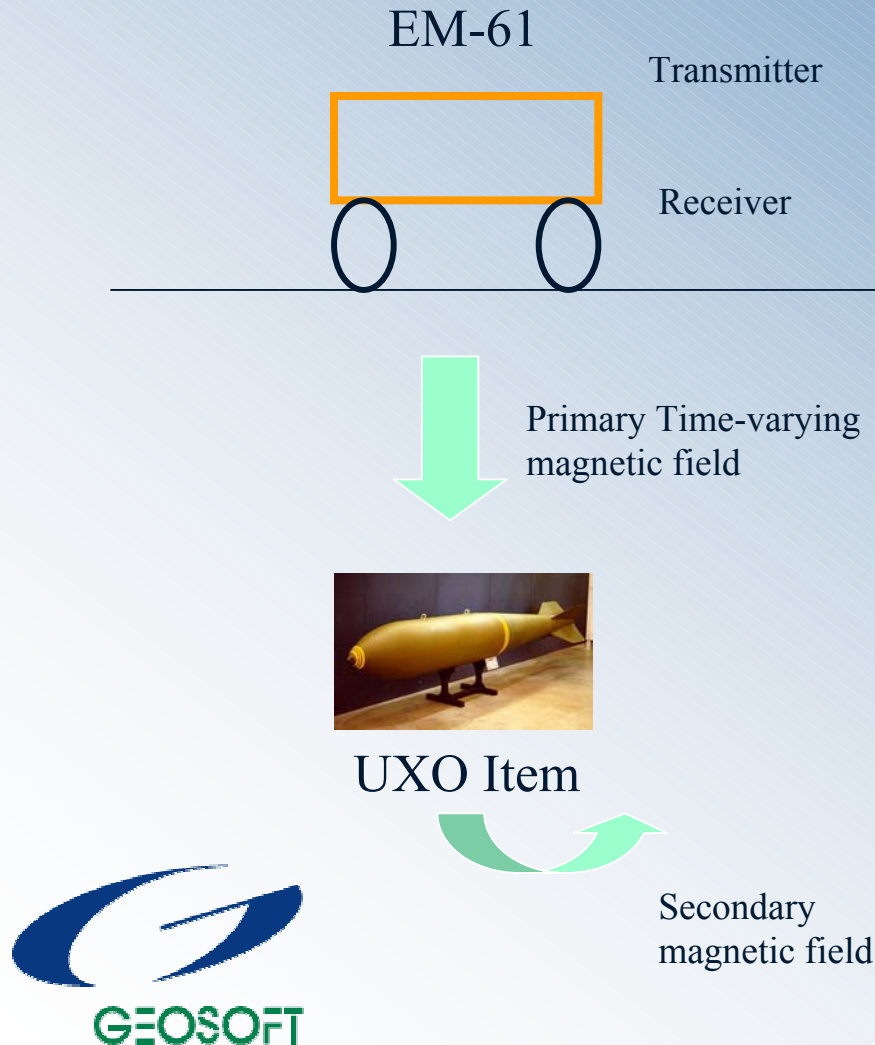
# Electromagnetic Induction

- Traditionally, only Geonics EM-61 used
- Various coil configurations (1x1m, 1x0.5m, 0.5x0.5m, EM-61 HH)
- EM-61 Mark II (4 time gates) and EM-63 now being used, as well as Zonge NanoTEM instrument
- EM-31 is sometimes used





# EM at Work



- Transmitter generates a pulsed primary magnetic field in the earth (a time-varying magnetic field)
- Detects the secondary magnetic field produced by the eddy currents induced in the object
- Induces eddy currents in buried metallic objects
- Eddy current decay produces a secondary magnetic field measured by the receiver coil
- By taking the measurement at a relatively long time after the start of the decay, the current induced in the ground has fully dissipated and only the current in the metal is still producing a secondary field
- Responses are recorded and displayed by an integrated data logger



# Benefits of EM-61



- Time-domain metal detector
- Detects both ferrous and non-ferrous metals
- Relatively insensitive to interference from nearby surface metal such as fences, buildings, cars, etc
- Response is a single, sharply defined peak
- Depth of the target can usually be estimated from the width of the response

# QA/QC Software

- Funded by Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP)
- Earlier efforts as a geophysical analysis tool set (UHUNTER)
- Directed by CEHNC to coincide with their efforts on documenting and standardizing QA/QC field procedures



# Purpose

- Need → poor results based on poor data
- Standardize QA/QC processes within the UXO community to:
  - Improve data quality
  - Improve detection methods
- Provide a software platform for algorithm-sharing (focused to SERDP/ESTCP efforts)



# Benefits

- Runs under Geosoft's free version of Oasis montaj
- Helps identify and correct instrument/acquisition errors prior to demobilization
- Less reworking of areas = cost savings



# Quality Control (QC) Module



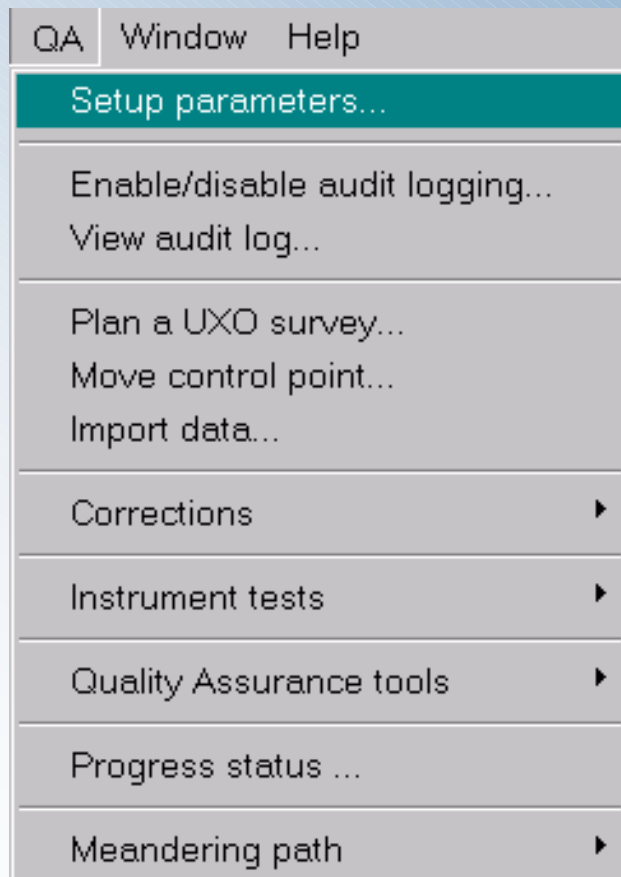
Base station correction...  
Heading correction...  
Instrument drift correction...  
Single sensor offset correction...  
Multiple sensor offset corrections...  
Instrument latency correction...  
Non-systematic lag correction...

Static calibration...  
Instrument response...  
Positional accuracy...  
Azimuth test...  
Octant test...

Statistics  
Survey line separation...  
Sample separation...  
Noise threshold...  
Optimum sensor height...



# Quality Assurance (QA) Module



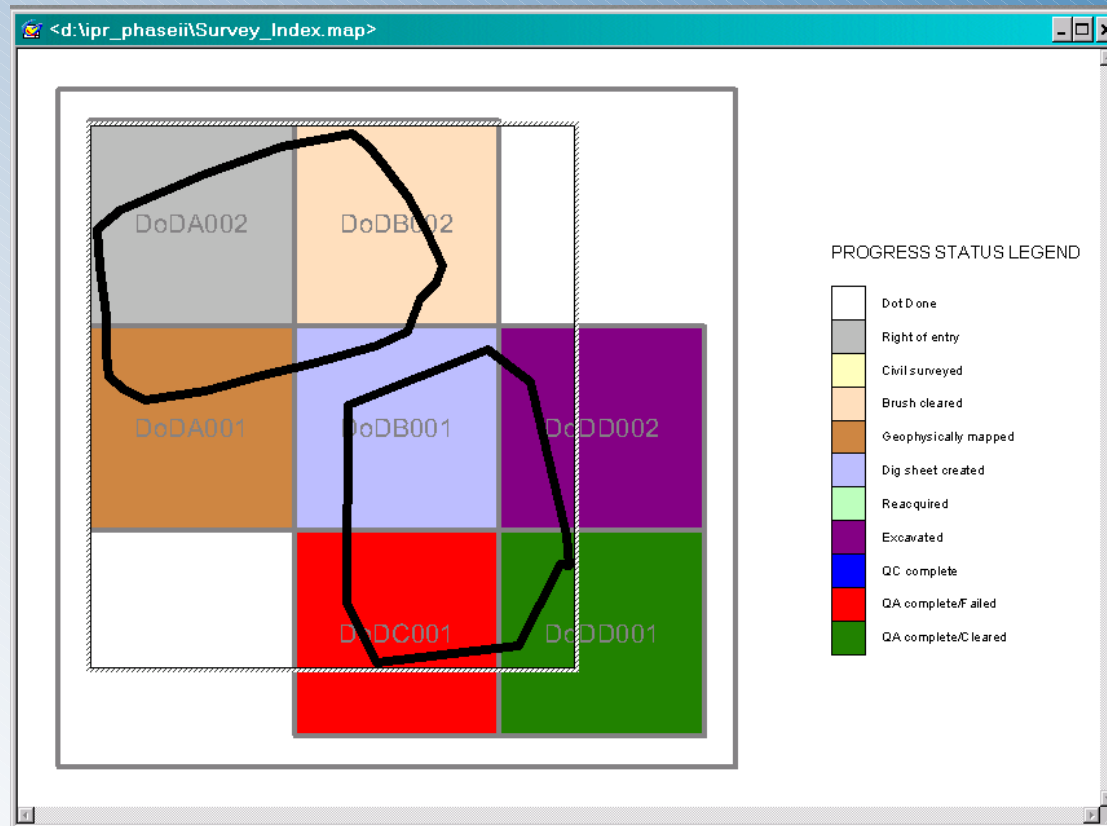
Base station correction...  
Heading correction...  
Instrument drift correction...  
Single sensor offset correction...  
Multiple sensor offset corrections...  
Instrument latency correction...  
Non-systematic lag correction...

Static calibration...  
Instrument response...  
Positional accuracy...  
Azimuth test...  
Octant test...

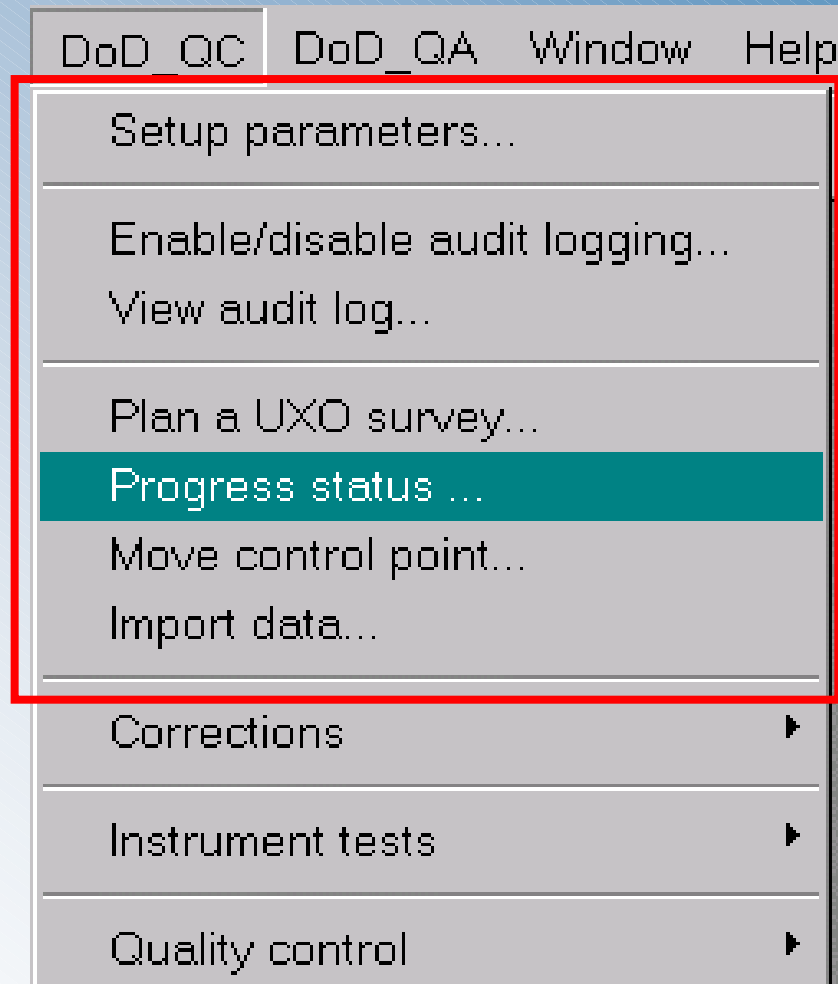
Prove-out results...  
Distance to corners...  
Line coverage comparison...  
Density coverage comparison...  
Total coverage comparison...  
Target density calculation...



# Completed Software



# Survey Planning Tools



# Survey Planning Tools

- Setup Parameters → stores project info, including projection
- Audit log → tracks what has been done to data
- Plan a UXO Survey → pre-design a UXO survey
- Import → import data from a variety of instruments



# Plan a UXO Survey

Plan a UXO survey...

Distance units: Metre

Database name prefix: Survey

Sector prefix: DoD

Instrument type: EM-61 (1.0x1.0m)

Line spacing: 1

Sample spacing: 0.3

Line azimuth (cw from true north): 45

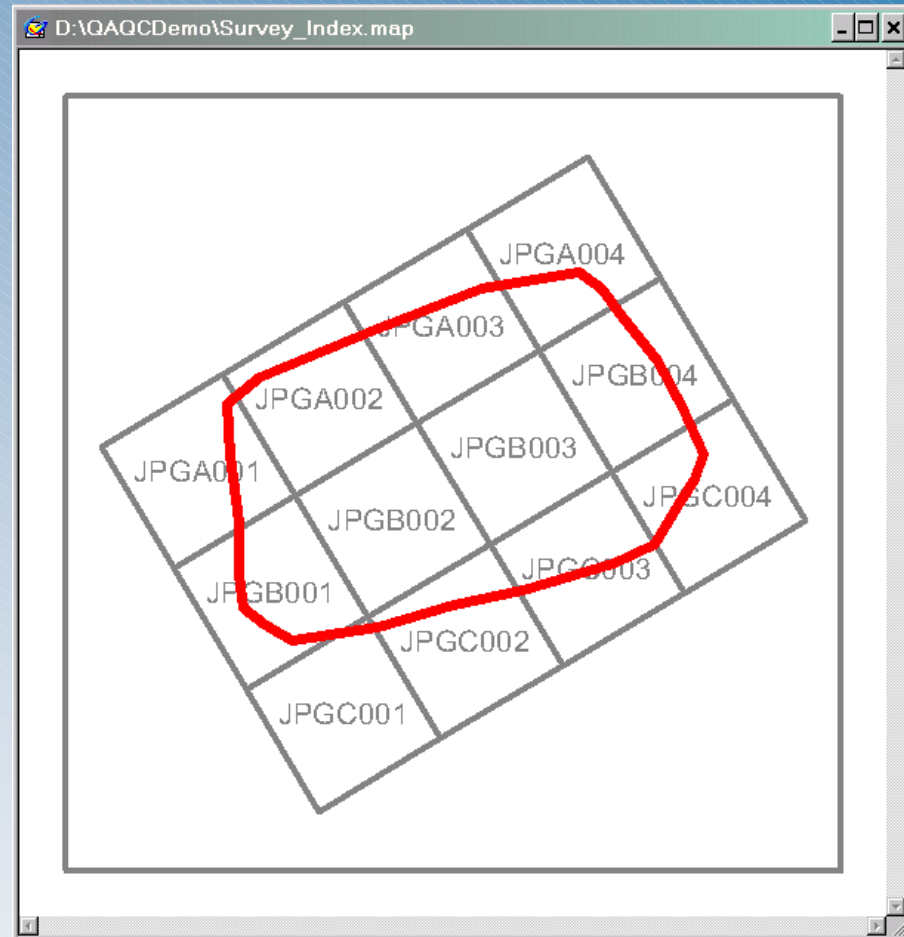
Survey direction (cw angle from true north): 0

Grid X dimension: 200

Grid Y dimension: 200

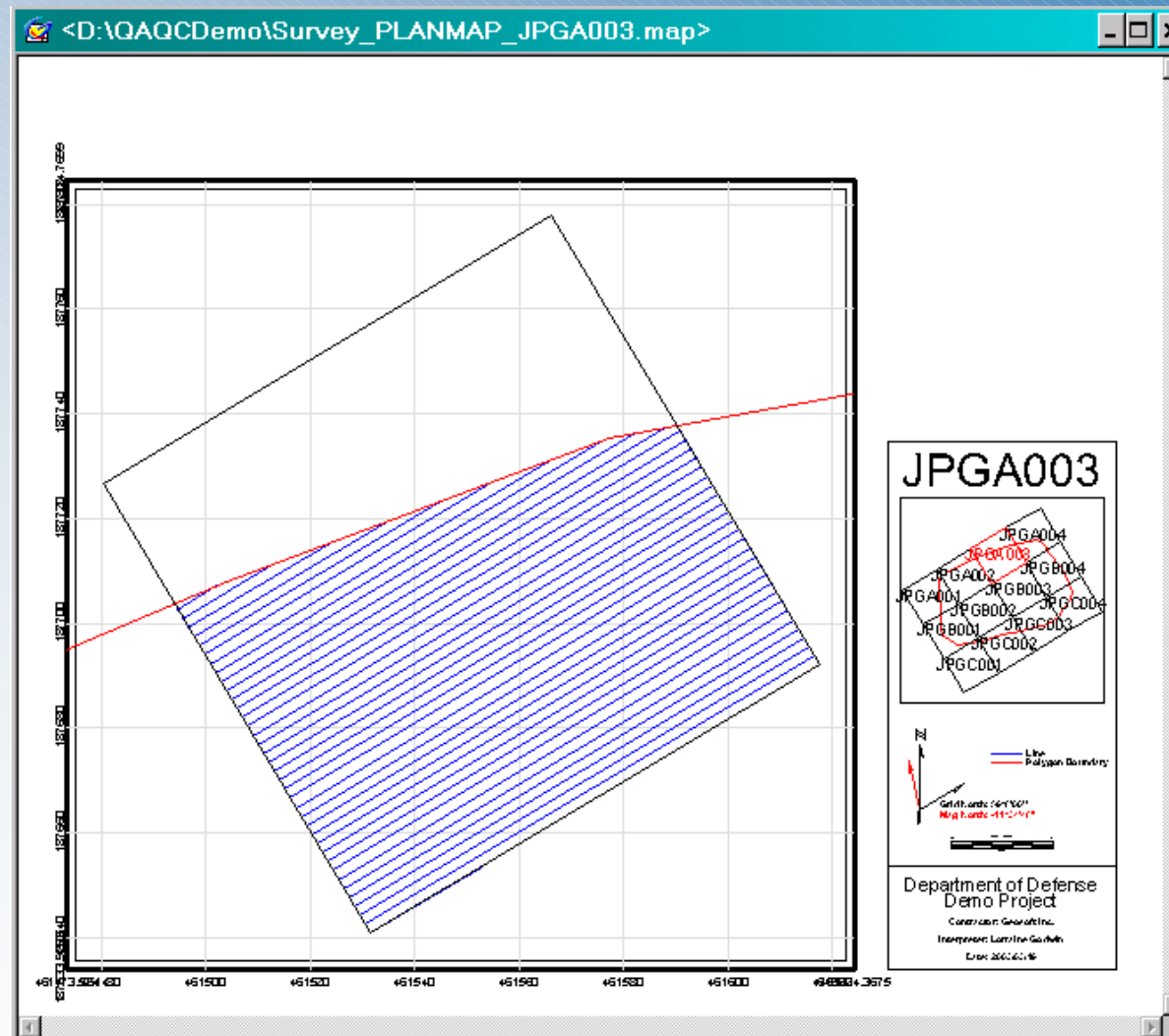
Define survey boundary via: Meandering Path

Next    Update Spacing    Cancel    Help

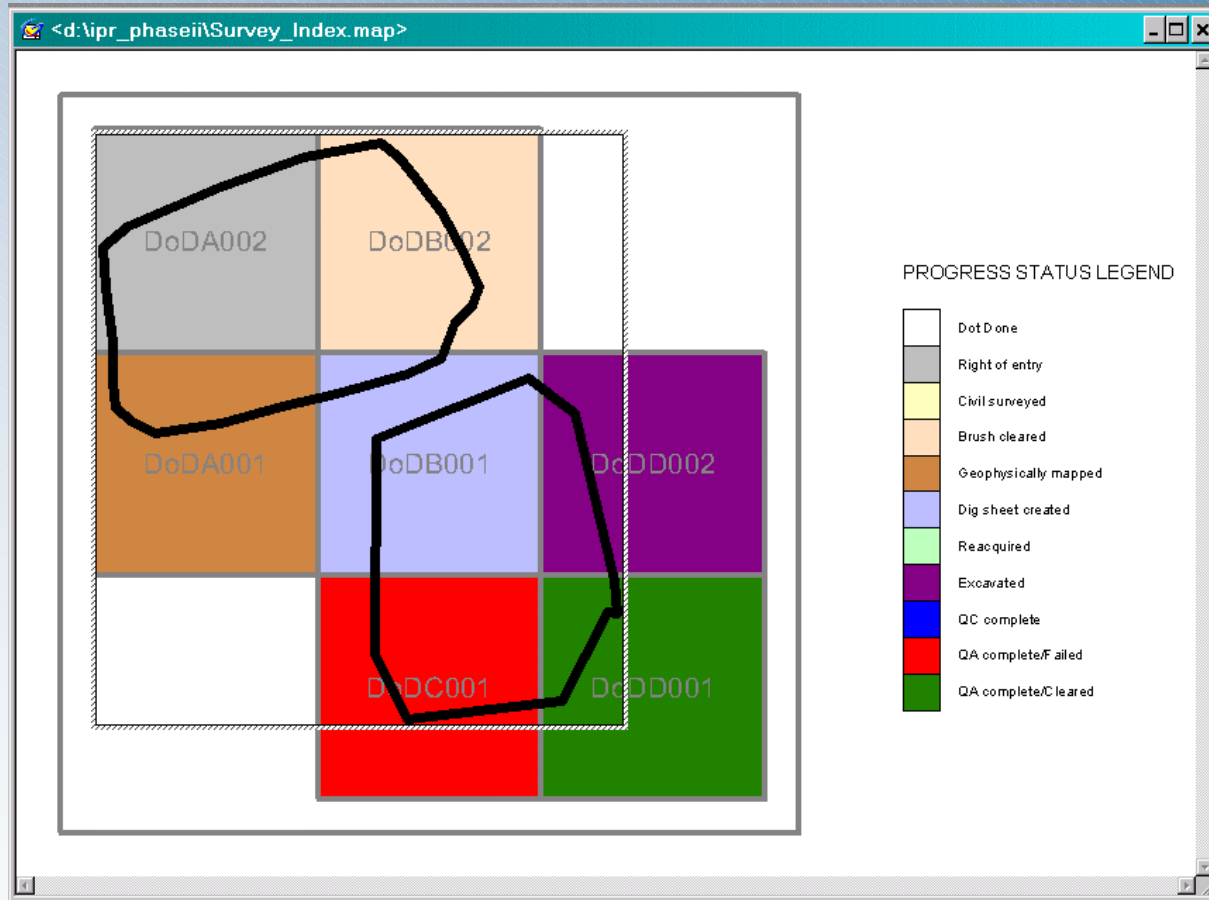




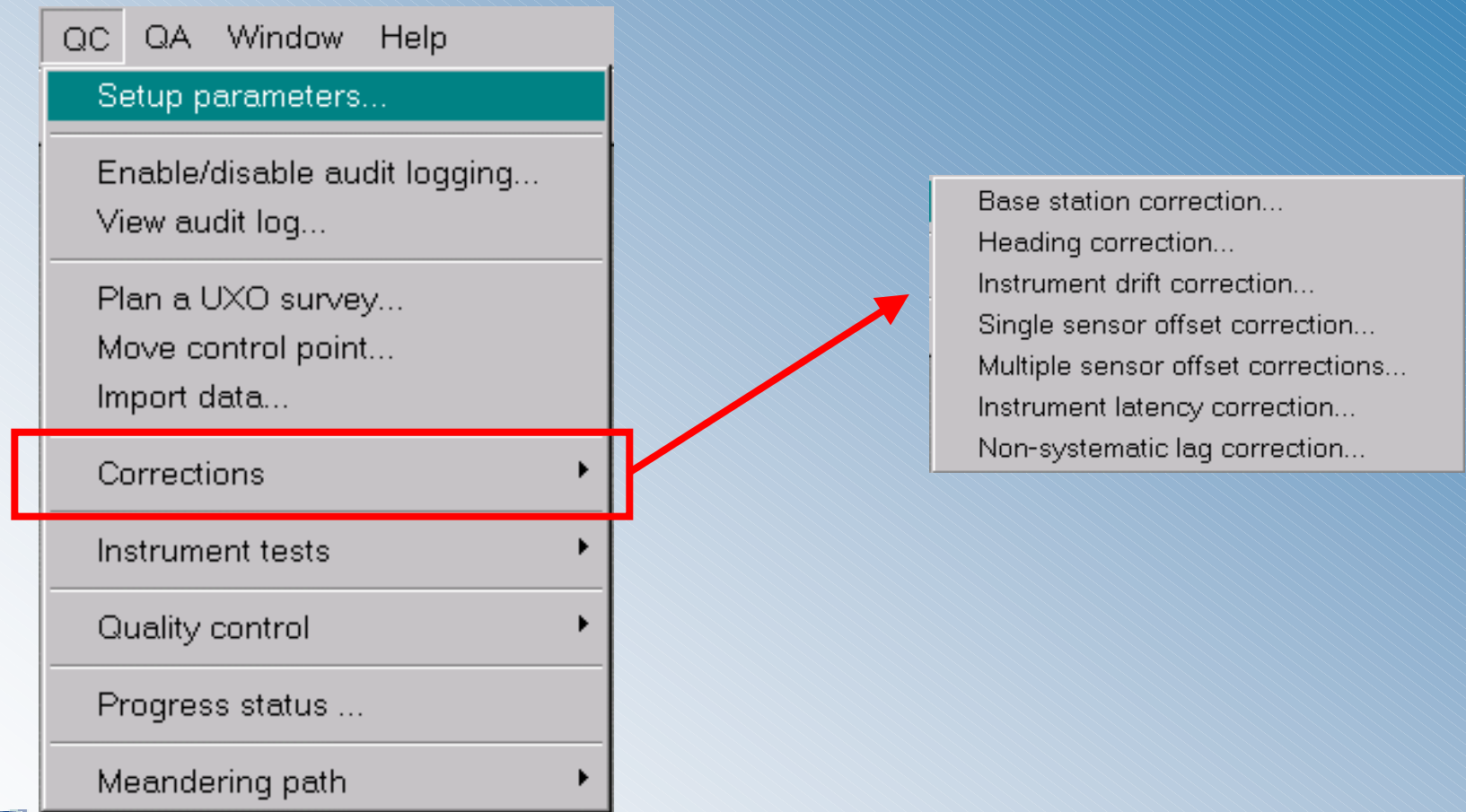
# Survey Maps



# Progress Status Report

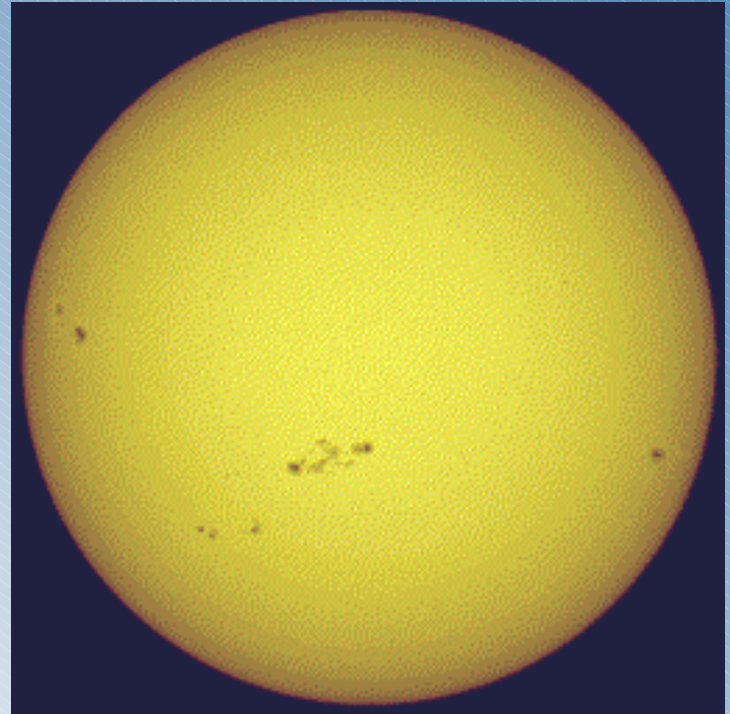


# Data Corrections



# Diurnal Variations

- earth's magnetic field intensity varies naturally as the earth rotates in the ionosphere (solar wind) of the sun
- “diurnal” because the variation has a natural period of one day
- magnetic storms (from sun spots) can shake the field by 100's of nT over a few minutes



# Magnetic Storms

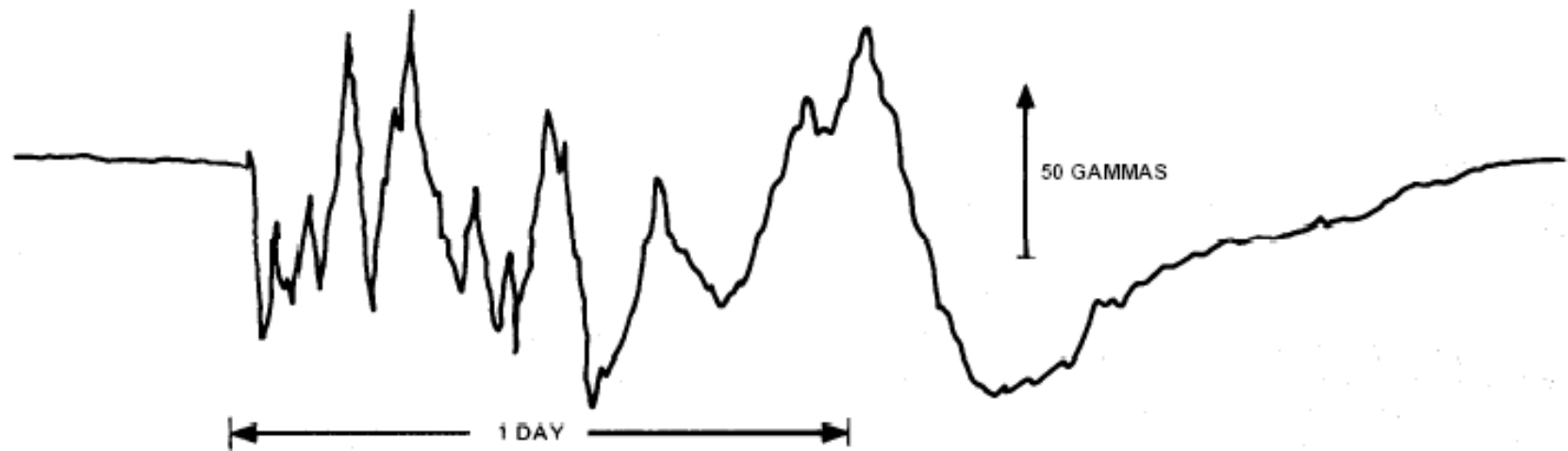


Figure 7. Typical Magnetic Storm



# Base Station Correction

Apply base station corrections to mag data...

Base station file:  Browse

Input GDB Date channel (optional):

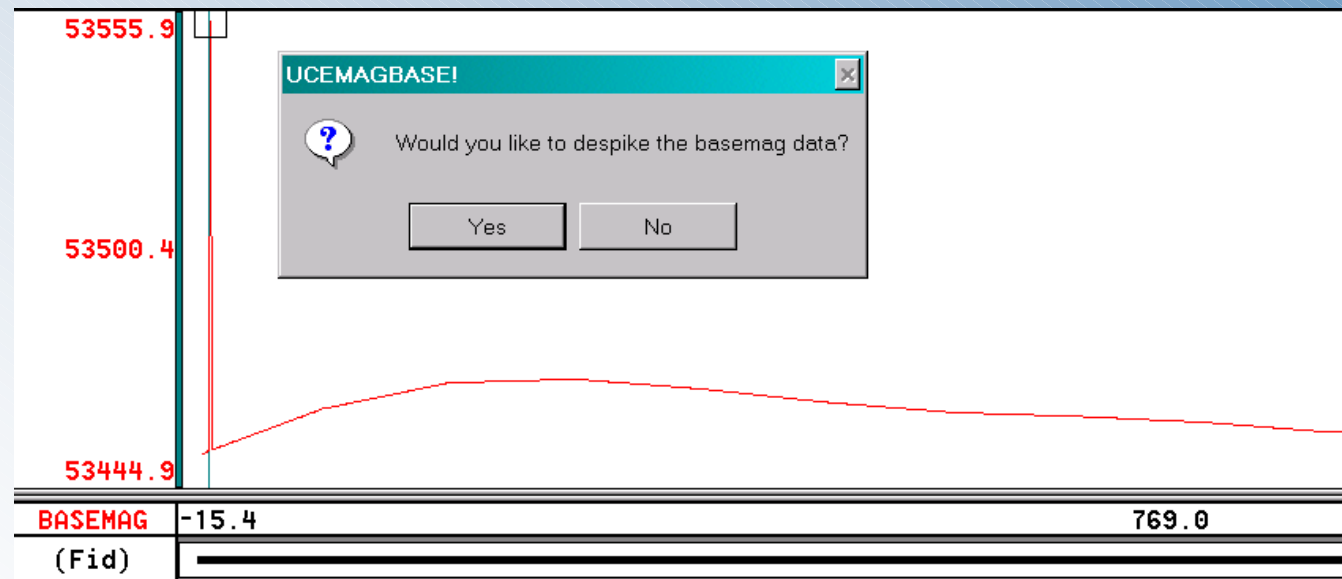
Input GDB Time channel:

Input GDB Raw mag channel:

Output GDB Corrected mag channel:

Base station tolerance (nT/sec):

Next> Cancel Help



# Lag Problems



- instrument is being towed behind or in front of the data logger
- readings need to be shifted back over top of where they should be
- also introduced into data when the instrument is in automatic data collection mode and operator varies their walking speed and/or is surveying in mountainous terrain

# Lag Correction

Enter parameters for sensor 2...

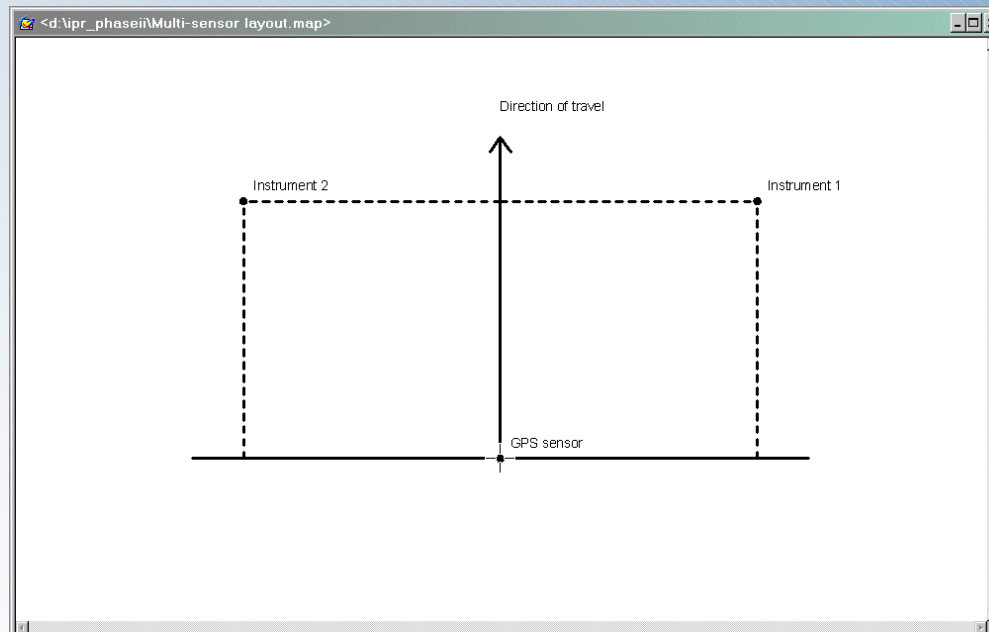
Sensor data channel:

Sensor offset in direction of travel:

Sensor offset across direction of travel:

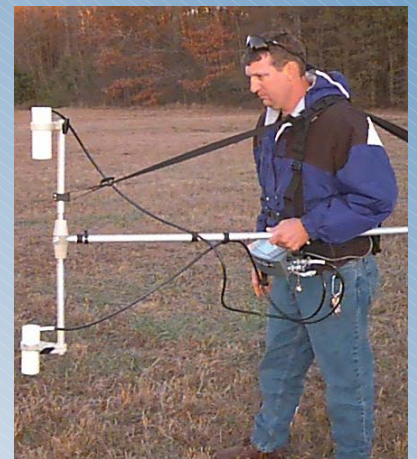
Smoothing interval for heading:

<Back Finish Preview Cancel Help



# Heading Problems

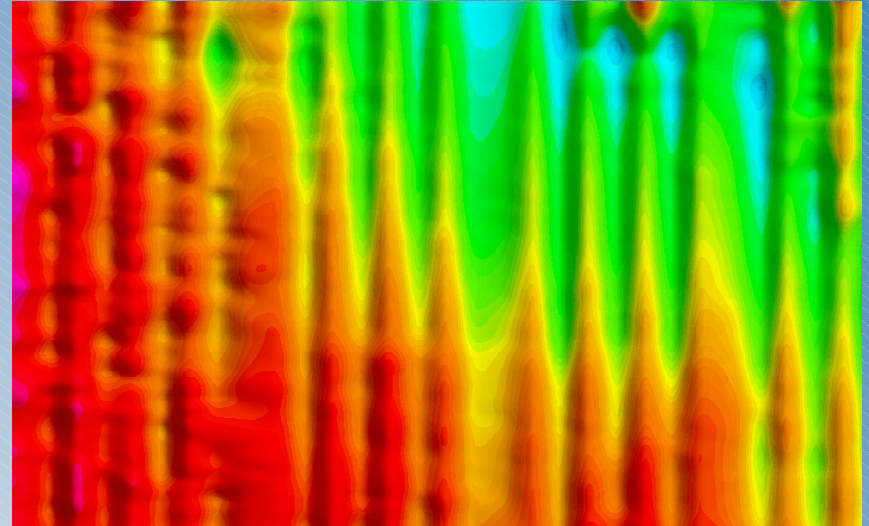
- mag sensor position doesn't always point in the same direction during a survey
- heading errors due to variable positions of sensor, operator, and mag console relative to one another in the primary magnetic field
- systematic shift in data
- heading problems can introduce errors of 1-2 nT in data





# Heading Correction

- heading problems show up as “striping” on a map
- take readings in different directions (N, S, E and W) with mag while collecting continuous readings
- create a heading table



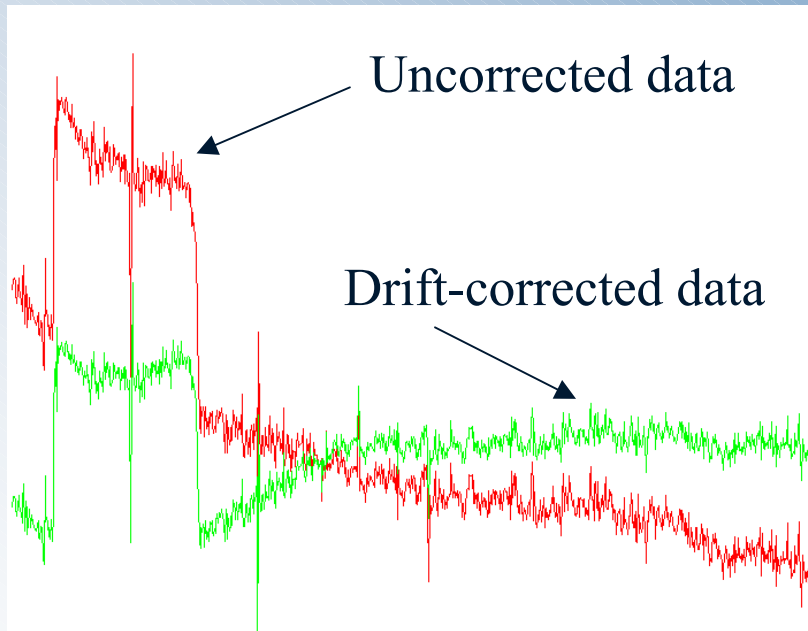
**Heading correction** [X]

Heading table name	heading.tbl	Browse
X reference channel	X	
Y reference channel	Y	
Channel to correct	mag	
Output corrected channel	Heading_Corrected	

OK Cancel Help



# Instrument Drift

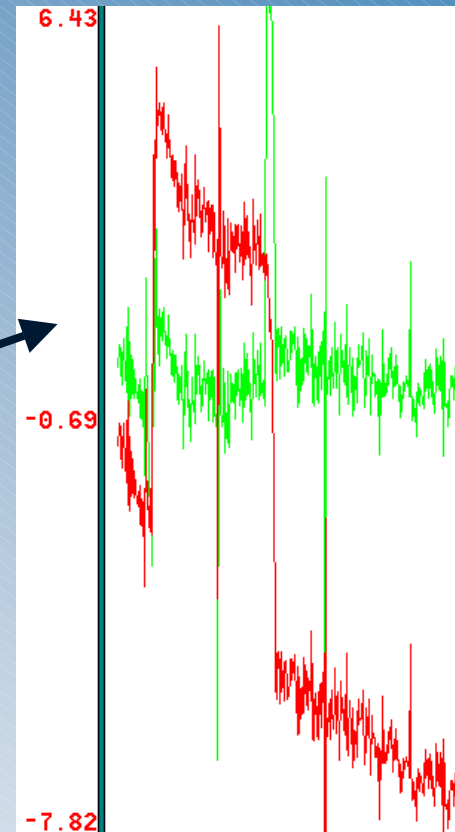
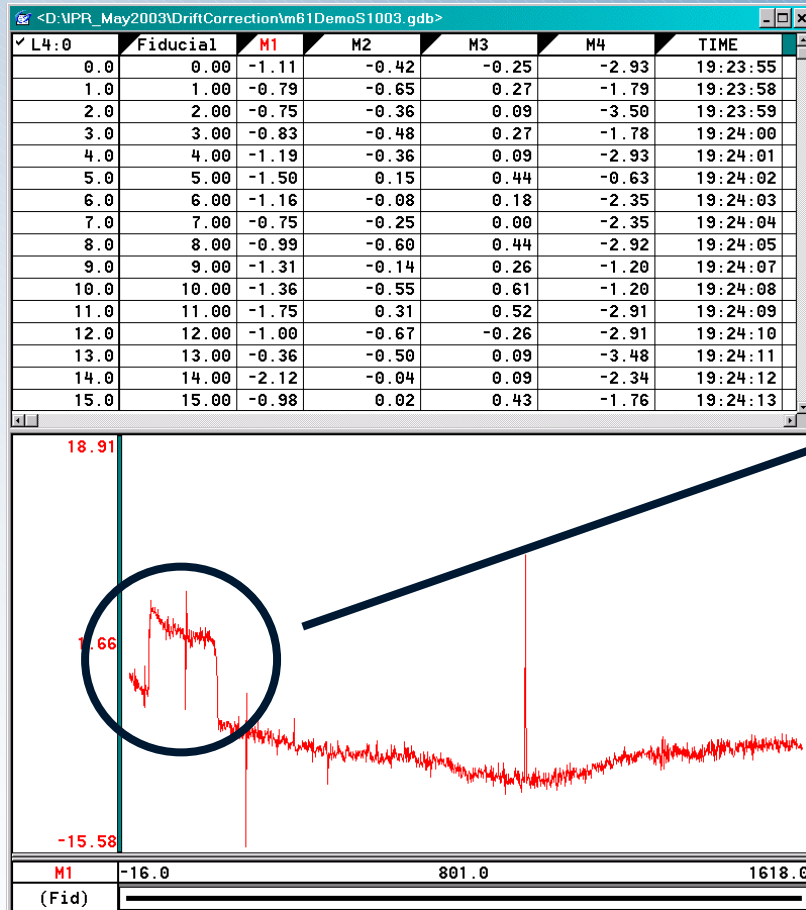


- thermal changes in the instrument throughout the day
- causes sensor drift
- due to instrument electronics heating up
- EM-61 can drift several mV over course of a day

# Solution: Drift Correction

- Allow instrument to warm up prior to use; or
- Use test line at beginning of day and end of day; or
- Manually correct lines by examining profiles; or

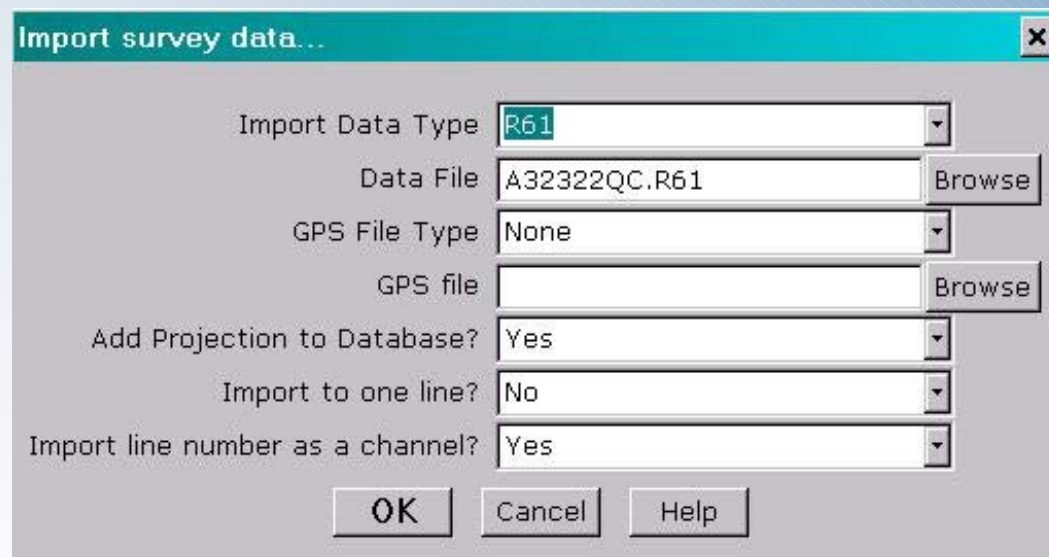
# Drift Corrections



# EM Data Corrections

## EM Data Corrections

- Import raw Geonics dump files (\*.R61)
- Correct line names, directions, start/end stations
- Adjust fiducial locations
- Merge survey data with GPS data

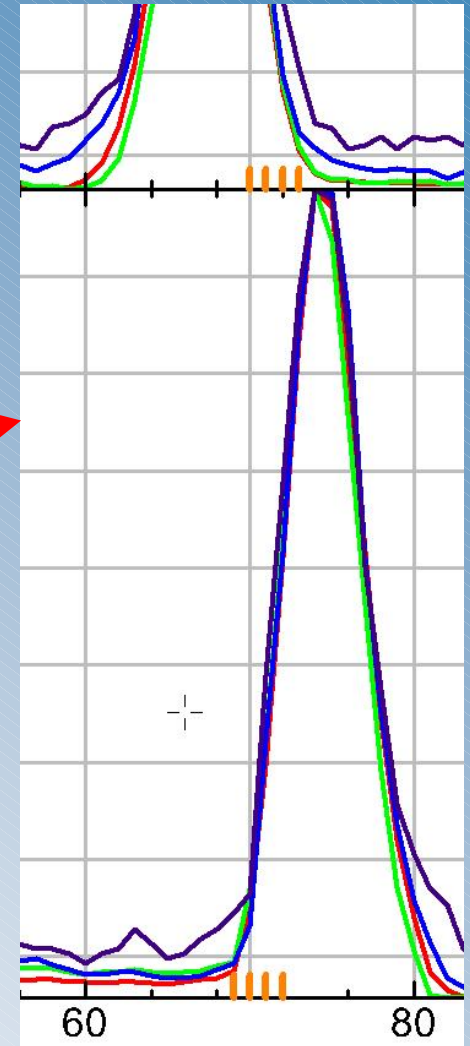
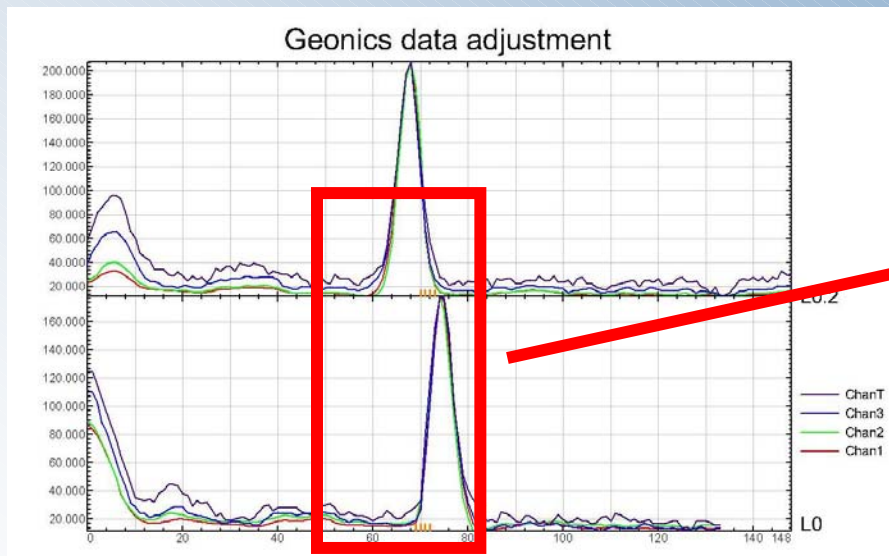


The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Import survey data..." with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The dialog contains several input fields and buttons:

- Import Data Type:** A dropdown menu with "R61" selected.
- Data File:** A text field containing "A32322QC.R61" and a "Browse" button to its right.
- GPS File Type:** A dropdown menu with "None" selected.
- GPS file:** A text field and a "Browse" button to its right.
- Add Projection to Database?:** A dropdown menu with "Yes" selected.
- Import to one line?:** A dropdown menu with "No" selected.
- Import line number as a channel?:** A dropdown menu with "Yes" selected.

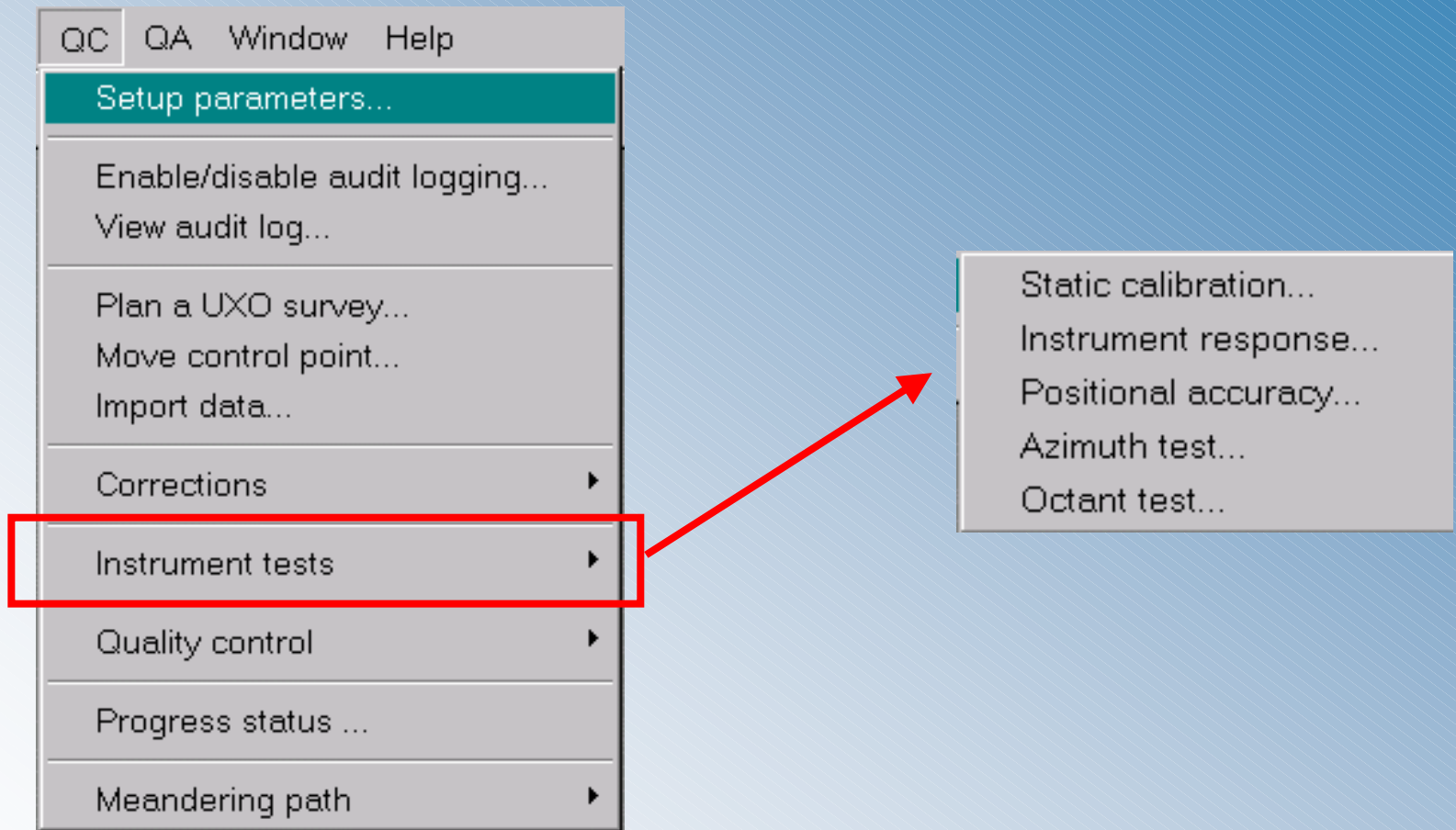
At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

# EM Data Corrections





# Instrument Tests



# Instrument Height Test

- Task: Instrument Tests
- Add statistics to height optimization test map

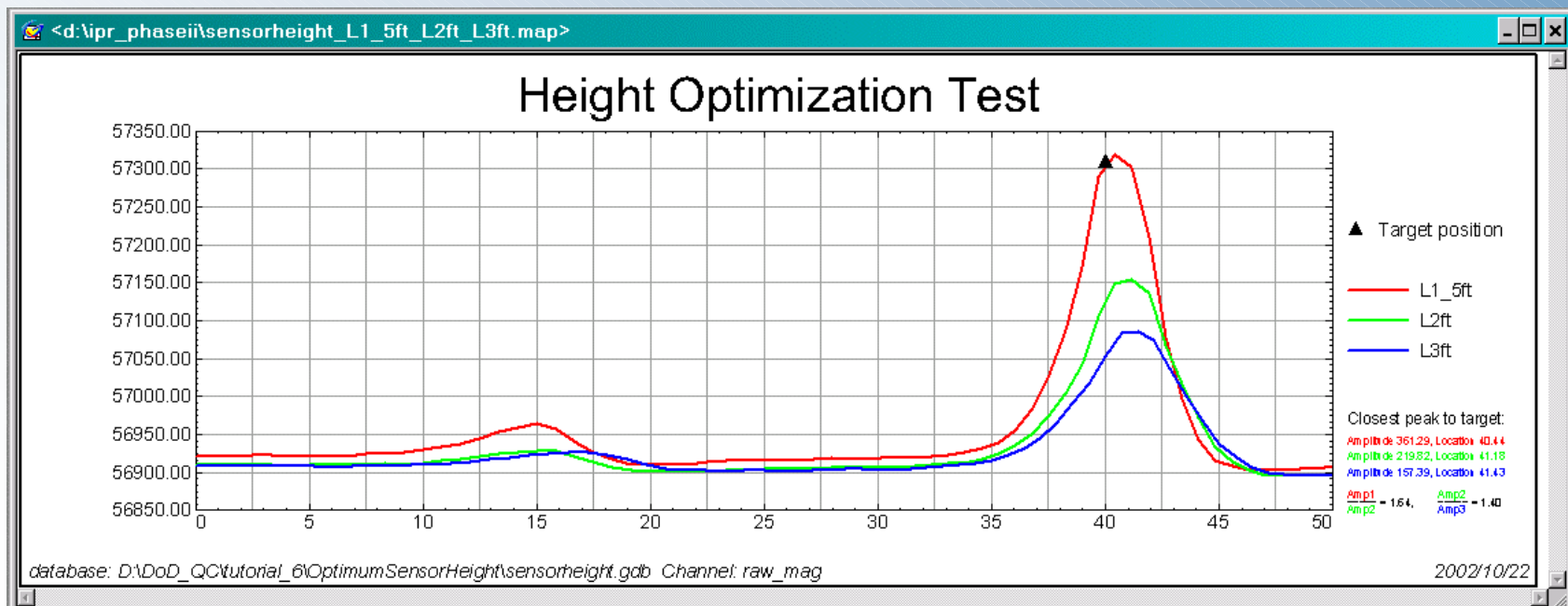
Closest peak to target:

Amplitude 361.29, Location 40.44

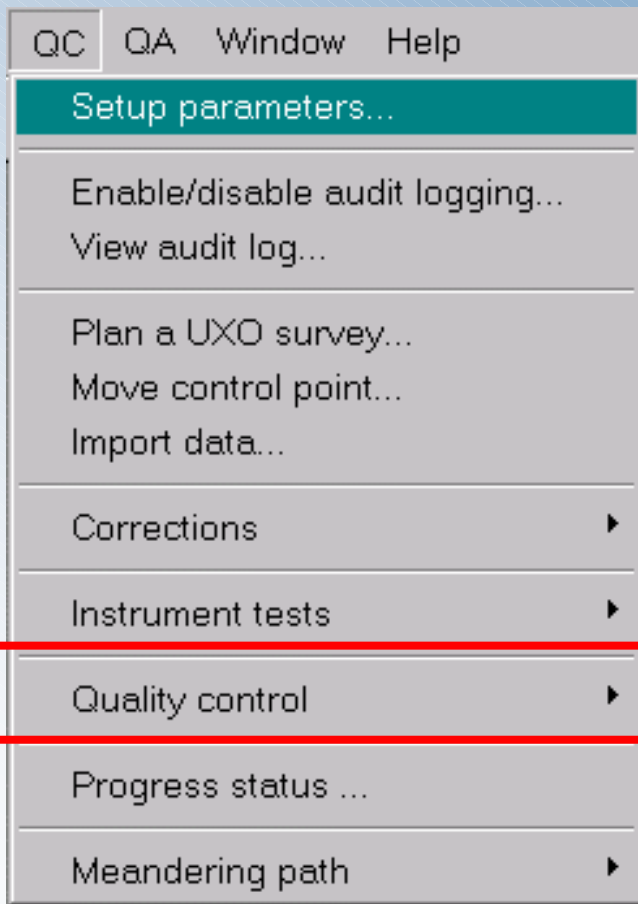
Amplitude 219.82, Location 41.18

Amplitude 157.39, Location 41.43

$$\frac{\text{Amp1}}{\text{Amp2}} = 1.64, \quad \frac{\text{Amp2}}{\text{Amp3}} = 1.40$$



# Quality Control Tests

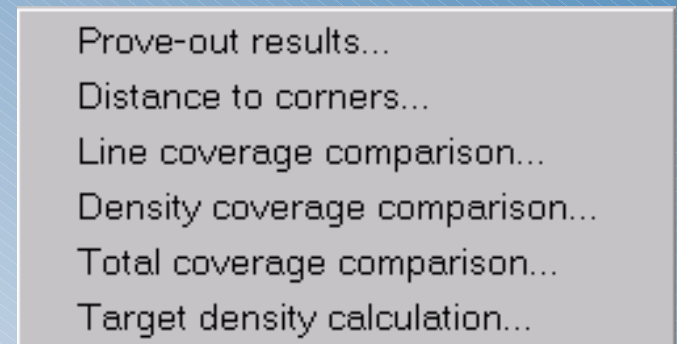
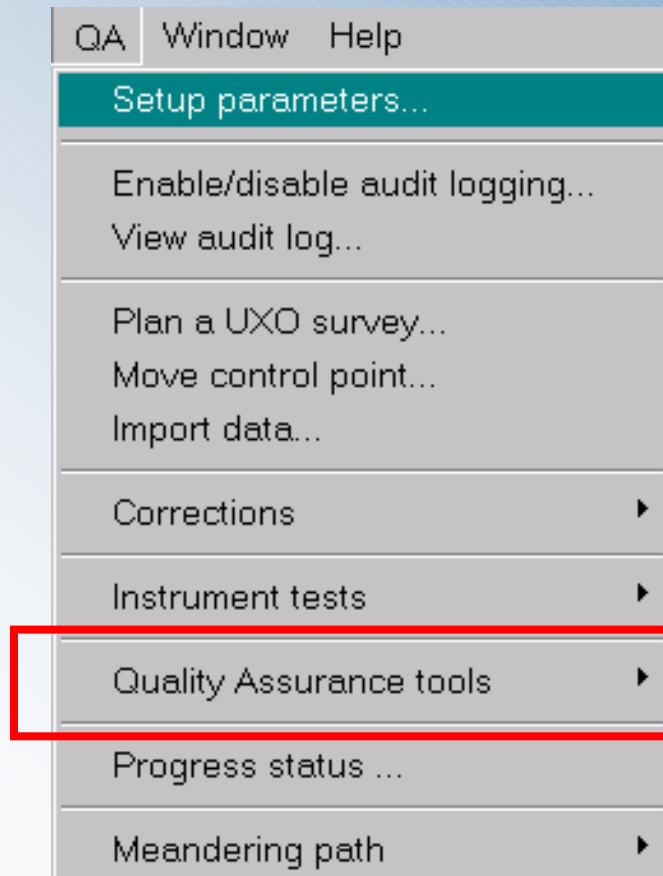


Statistics  
Survey line separation...  
Sample separation...  
Noise threshold...  
Optimum sensor height...

# Survey Statistics

stats.txt - Notepad								
File Edit Format Help								
Channel:	Total_Field							
Line Number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Mode	Std.dev.	1st diff.Std.	4th dif
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
L0:0	53082.01	54017.88	53462.50	53471.96	53462.21	61.05	49.94	174.98
L1:0	53387.45	53517.07	53457.56	53457.66	53453.61	14.47	9.09	36.04
L2:0	53422.46	53563.07	53458.68	53457.61	53456.15	13.31	7.20	23.35
L3:0	53412.36	53507.18	53456.22	53455.82	53454.83	10.18	6.26	27.03
L4:0	53435.09	53505.61	53456.56	53457.13	53454.92	6.98	4.29	15.88
L5:0	53431.15	53471.21	53452.02	53452.85	53453.27	5.33	3.73	16.84
L6:0	53430.65	53515.27	53457.75	53458.86	53457.98	9.43	6.50	25.44
L7:0	53021.52	53487.64	53450.20	53458.51	53453.65	32.11	23.93	74.97
L8:0	53389.81	53516.62	53454.83	53455.86	53454.54	11.39	6.41	21.78
L9:0	53353.63	53481.15	53448.92	53451.93	53453.25	12.14	7.76	28.53
L10:0	53410.58	54041.61	53456.40	53463.17	53456.59	35.80	37.73	178.77
L11:0	53302.07	53573.62	53450.24	53454.82	53451.99	17.27	13.64	50.72
L12:0	53419.46	53510.30	53453.30	53455.42	53456.36	10.14	6.18	24.17
L13:0	53400.65	53479.51	53450.87	53453.22	53452.40	8.97	4.94	21.80
L14:0	53418.01	53510.86	53455.15	53456.70	53459.60	8.69	4.95	18.96
L15:0	53374.96	53621.08	53453.83	53451.87	53449.31	18.63	13.10	45.15
L16:0	53421.00	53566.96	53455.79	53457.49	53455.97	13.87	7.49	22.60
L17:0	53370.05	53643.73	53449.14	53455.58	53452.72	18.94	16.66	95.01
L18:0	53331.04	53491.87	53450.94	53455.01	53449.99	15.27	9.70	37.63
L19:0	53308.04	53482.82	53446.71	53453.69	53451.87	22.50	5.40	17.61
L20:0	53286.17	53574.91	53452.46	53460.62	53463.62	33.95	10.46	31.88
L21:0	51892.01	53505.67	53425.29	53472.05	53455.24	182.29	39.76	35.83
L22:0	52047.26	53642.49	53426.96	53476.32	53459.70	199.21	37.67	66.73
L23:0	53343.24	53540.82	53455.65	53458.49	53456.44	15.87	9.49	34.17
L24:0	53374.18	53548.31	53458.36	53461.24	53455.80	13.94	8.91	34.56
L25:0	53337.87	53974.24	53460.26	53457.19	53450.56	43.09	43.64	87.96
L26:0	53416.38	53825.35	53463.27	53458.98	53454.72	33.70	23.07	101.71
L27:0	53439.92	53608.05	53497.72	53478.45	53467.94	50.39	23.93	35.70
L28:0	53446.32	53687.27	53504.63	53471.42	53466.40	72.07	36.24	66.98
L29:0	53462.18	53541.11	53488.04	53481.91	53463.00	26.41	13.09	19.71
L30:0	53464.36	53483.16	53469.22	53466.32	53465.34	6.36	2.49	8.44
L31:0	53296.50	53582.29	53455.51	53457.26	53454.28	20.19	17.82	84.91

# Quality Assurance Tools





# Prove Out Results

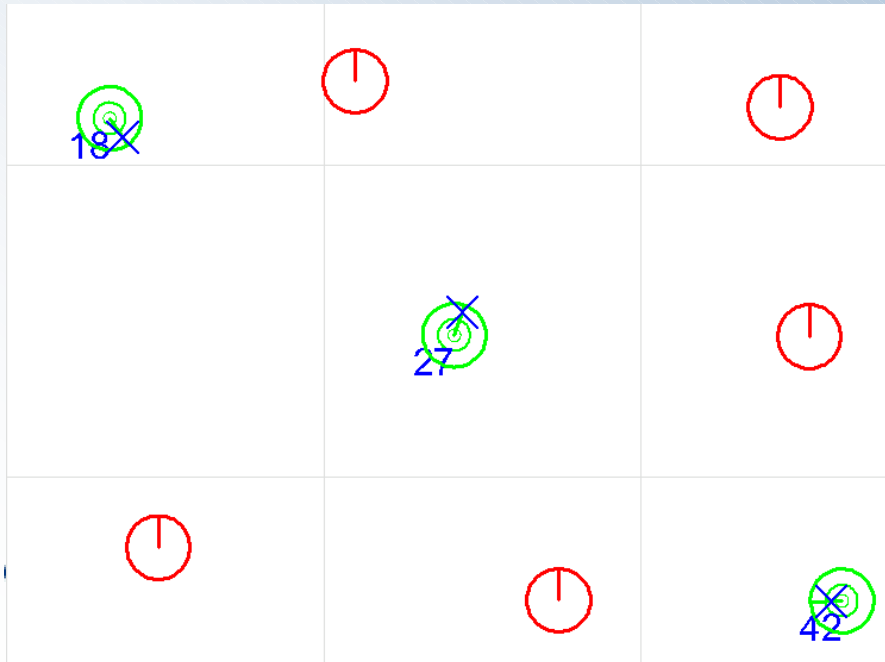
QA Prove-Out Results

Truth Target Database	<input type="text"/>	Browse
Picked Target Database	<input type="text"/>	Browse
Maximum search tolerance	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
Intermediate search tolerance	<input type="text" value="0.5"/>	
Fine search tolerance	<input type="text" value="0.2"/>	
Score of maximum search tolerance	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
Score of intermed. search tolerance	<input type="text" value="2"/>	
Score of fine search tolerance	<input type="text" value="3"/>	

OK Cancel Help

## Task: Prove Out Map

- Add “bulls-eye” pictorial representation to maps
- Add target statistics to map



Targets found within radius of 1 m : 15  
Targets found within radius of 0.5 m : 7  
Total Number of targets reported: 22  
Total Number of truth targets: 41  
Total Score: 29

# Success To Date

- QA/QC tools are being used on a variety of UXO sites
- CEHNC will compare data collected prior to tools being released to verify if data quality has improved
- Analysis algorithms are already being developed by multiple groups (e.g. AETC, ERDC, Zonge)

# Contractors Using Software

- AETC
- American Tech. Inc.
- Apex Environmental
- Blackhawk
- Booz, Allen, Hamilton
- Dillon Consulting (Canada)
- Donaldson Enterprises
- Earth Tech
- ECC
- Environmental Mapping
- Foster Wheeler
- Geophex
- NAEVA Geophysics
- G-tek (Australia)
- Parsons
- SAIC
- Tetra Tech
- UXB
- Weston Solutions
- Zapata Engineering
- Zonge



# Future Development

- MTADS support (with AETC)
- Geophex algorithms
- ECC algorithms
- PNL VSP algorithms
- EM modeling research
- Enhancements/additions
- Preparation for real-time mapping
- Broaden scope for other facets of DoD



# Training on QA/QC Software

- Huntsville Center will be hosting a training session (potentially in Huntsville) in October 2003
- All facets of DoD are invited to participate
- Other training can be arranged with Geosoft at alternate locations





# Questions/Feedback?

- Software available upon request.
- Technical support available by Geosoft.
- POC: Geosoft Inc.
- All feedback is appreciated.



